

The Current and Future Role of Immunotherapies in the Management of Genitourinary Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- After patients receive immunotherapy, metastatic lesions can be infiltrated by lymphoid cells or T cells, resulting in apparent tumor growth.
 - True
 - False
- Data from the Phase II IMvigor 210 study of atezolizumab for urothelial bladder cancer indicated an overall response rate of _____ for patients with a PD-L1 immune cell overexpression score of IC2/3.
 - 26%
 - 18%
 - 15%
- The results of the randomized Phase II STAND trial, which examined the sequencing of sipuleucel-T and androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) for men with nonmetastatic prostate cancer and rising serum PSA after primary therapy, demonstrated _____.
 - No significant difference between starting ADT before and after sipuleucel-T
 - That the median time to PSA recurrence was significantly longer when ADT was started after sipuleucel-T than when it was started before.
- The STRIDE trial is a randomized, Phase II, open-label study of _____ with concurrent versus sequential enzalutamide for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer.
 - Ipilimumab
 - Abiraterone
 - Sipuleucel-T
- The Phase III CheckMate 025 trial for patients with previously treated metastatic renal cell carcinoma met its primary endpoint with a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with _____ compared to everolimus.
 - Pembrolizumab
 - Nivolumab
 - Ipilimumab
- The results from a Phase I trial evaluating 3 different doses of nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for patients with previously treated or treatment-naïve metastatic renal cell carcinoma showed that the combination of nivolumab 3 mg/kg and ipilimumab 3 mg/kg administered every 21 days was well tolerated with promising antitumor activity.
 - True
 - False
- Immune-related adverse events associated with immune checkpoint inhibitors include _____.
 - Colitis
 - Hypophysitis
 - Hepatitis
 - All of the above
- Analysis of patient samples from the Phase II STAND and STRIDE trials reported by Antonarakis and colleagues at the 2016 ASCO Genitourinary Cancers Symposium indicated that responses to secondary antigens, in particular amplified CD8-positive T-cell responses, could be resulting from tumor cell lysis induced by _____ treatment.
 - Enzalutamide
 - Nivolumab
 - Sipuleucel-T